

REVOLT AGAINST THE LEADERSHIP OF BRYAN.

The crushing and overwhelming defeat of Mr. Bryan has brought democratic leaders to a realization of the necessity of a complete reorganization and regeneration of the party, the abandonment of the vagaries of Bryanarchy, and a return to former principles and conservative, old time leadership. The following opinions from prominent democrats, part of whom supported Mr. Bryan this year, show the strength of this feeling:

Hoke Smith.

The Georgia member of Cleveland's cabinet holds this view: "I think it unwise for democrats to undertake this early to suggest who should be their candidate in 1904. I can only say he should be a loyal democrat, thoroughly in favor of sound money—a man of recognized ability, and yet free from factional opposition. We must redeem New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and we must carry all the southern states and carry Indiana. With the right candidate, on a sound, conservative platform, Illinois, Wisconsin, California and Washington should also all go democratic."

James H. Eckels.

The ex-comptroller of the currency says: "The future of the democratic party depends largely upon the wisdom of democrats, both in and out of the organization, in dealing with the results of Tuesday. That result conclusively demonstrated that as a great party leader Mr. Bryan is wholly a failure. His methods have made the party weak where it was strong and his principles have lost to it at the present all the elements that gave it standing in naturally democratic strongholds. As it presented itself in the campaign just closed it was almost wholly populist. Mr. Bryan's advisers were largely populists or democrats who were not trusted by the conservative elements of the country."

Horace Boles.

The former democratic governor of Iowa says: "It is high time that steps were taken to reorganize the democratic party, and return its destinies to the hands of the old and tried leaders. My views in this matter are well known, for I have for four years or more been advocating in speech and letter a rehabilitation of democracy on lines of a safe and honest policy which would bring to it the support of all those who believe in its underlying and historic principles of right and justice. No defeat or series of defeats can injure the true spirit of democracy, but the party can be brought near to its death by following strange gods. The democratic party can never be found ready to endorse the republican policy of imperialism nor the protection of trusts. Its mistakes can be corrected and it can be made once more to wield a powerful force in the government, if wise counsels can pre-

vail in re-forming its line on the true principles of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson."

Henry Watterson.

The editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "With the elimination of the money issue there ought to be no further factional division among the democrats. If free silver was not dead before, assuredly it is dead now beyond the hope of resurrection and redemption, having done harm enough to discard it forever, even among its most zealous adherents.

"There will continue to be two great opposing political organizations. Defeated today, the democrats may win tomorrow. They will find issues arising out of the nature of public affairs and evolved by the course of events. Leaders suited to these will in good time and season arrive upon the scene.

"It is too early to particularize—suffice it to say that there will always be a party of strict construction as against a party of loose construction, and that, readjusted to the more conservative requirements of the country, the democratic party will reappear as the contending force in the public life of the people. This is not its first or its greatest defeat. It will live to give the republicans a great deal of trouble, and, it may be, to render invaluable service to the interests that now reject it."

Ex-Representative Catchings.

"Drop free silver, drop fusionism, drop the cry of government by injunction, drop the cry of imperialism and militarism, drop all discussion about the Philippines until peace has been restored; drop appeals to the passions and prejudices of the idle and discontented. Revive the federal question of taxation, teach the democratic doctrine that people cannot be made rich by taxing them, assail the favoritism and wrongs of a high protective tariff, stand for the control of trusts and combines by methods not oppressive; demand enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and the liberal improvements of harbors and insist on local self government and let the next presidential candidate remain at home during the campaign.

THE OUTLOOK FOR PROSPERITY.

EDITOR CONSERVATIVE:

Lecky declares: "In truth, no man is more dangerous in a state than he who possesses in an eminent degree the power of moving, dazzling and fascinating his contemporaries while in soundness of judgment he ranks below the average of educated men."

The country has recently repudiated in an emphatic manner such a man, has declared for sound money and good government as against repudiation and misgovernment. No man need hesitate now about engaging in any business enterprise fearing national monetary disturbances. He may go safely for-

ward with new ventures, considering only whether his own plans be sound, his success or failure depending entirely upon the industry and intelligence with which he prosecutes them. All the natural conditions in the United States are such as point to the greatest prosperity. With inexhaustible and readily accessible bodies of ore and coal, greater in extent and more cheaply mined than in other quarters of the globe, we may reasonably expect the value of manufactured products exported to steadily increase. We may not be astonished in a few years to see the value of our monthly exports exceed the value of the imports by over \$75,000,000.

The rule of wealth in the United States heretofore has been to be prudently sanguine of the continued prosperity and development of the country. This rule may still be safely followed, and in no way can one testify in a more substantial manner to a belief in it than in the purchase of well-selected railroad stocks. If there is any one phase of modern life that is pronounced, it is that of the movement of individuals from one spot to another. Civilization is daily growing more complex. To satisfy the wants of men the four quarters of the globe must be ransacked for food and raiment. In other words, the circulation of people and products continually increases; and until the law of gravitation is overcome the medium of that circulation will be railroads.

J. F. HARRIS.

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"NOT THIS MAN BUT BARABBAS."

Twenty centuries ago, the scriptural chronicles informs us, witnessed the enactment of the profoundest tragedy of human life. The scene was laid in the court yard of a king, the actors were a Nazarene of pure and lowly life, a governor representing Rome in its cruelty and mercilessness and a bandit just brought from the dungeon. The audience was a fierce mob, who became a part of the tragedy and who became a part of history by the cry they uttered, "Not this man, but Barabbas." The choice was against the Nazarene and in favor of the bandit and insurrectionist. It condemned the frenzied mob and exalted the Nazarene. The latter, no matter what may be thought regarding his claim to divinity, is now admitted to be the purest and noblest character the world has ever known. Even the agnostic and skeptic yield him tribute of mind and heart. By 400,000,000 of people he is worshipped as God. By them to level him to the frailties of human life is blasphemy. To raise any man, it matters not what the wild devotion impelling to such act may be, to his level is condemned as sacrilegious beyond the faintest shadow of reverence.

Therefore it is not a matter of wonderment that the head lines in the World-